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The Lesson of Corean Strait.

In the last years of the life of Capt. JOHN ERICSSON the inventor of the Monitor spoke with something like contempt of the existing naval constructions of the world. In his confident opinion their day was over, and they were destined to go to the scrap heap within a short period, rendered valueless and useless by submarine attack against their vulnerable hulls below the water line.

Capt. ERICSSON died in 1889. That was the year in which Japan became a constitutional Government, and its formal entry into the family of the so-called civilized Powers was then signalized by the conclusion of its first treaty with one of them, Mexico, on an equal basis. Five years afterward its navy destroyed the Chinese fleet in the Yalu River, and thereafter Japan began to rank among the naval Powers of civilization. Ten years after Ericsson's death came the naval battles at Manila and Santiago, in which our navy destroyed the Spanish

Since that time, so far from Capt. ERICSSON'S predictions having been fulfilled, all the great naval Powers of the world have gone more extensively than ever into the construction of the ships whose early consignment to the scrap heap was expected by him. The battleship type has been more completely developed and it is now the central feature of every navy. Coincidentally there has been development of the torpedo boat, of fixed and floating mines, and, to some extent, of the submarine boat; but these have been treated as only subsidiary to the battleship, on which has been the greatest of the naval expenditure.

The question of the relative importance of the two systems of naval attack and defense is still under debate; but it is probable that the means used and the results obtained by Togo in the Corean Strait will help essentially toward the solution of the problem, if it does not solve it completely. As yet we have no details of that engagement sufficient to enable us to draw any decisive conclusion from them. All we know so far is that torpedoes and mines, and possibly submarine boats, were used by the Japanese with terrible effect and that the Russian battleships were an easy prey for the enemy. Imposing, magnificent constructions, heavily armored, with guns of great caliber and with mechanical contrivances representing the latest achievements of electrical science, were sent to the bottom as if they had been cockleshells.

Does this suggest that even if Capt. ERICSSON'S prediction of fifteen or twenty years ago, that the development of submarine attack would send all the older naval constructions to the scrap heap, is not yet fulfilled, the day of its fulfilment is approaching?

Will the Czar Convoke a National Assembly?

According to a telegram from St. Petersburg the Czar, after a prolonged and agitated sitting of the council summoned to Tsarskoe-Selo, and sharing the repugnance of most of his advisers to the immediate conclusion of a humiliating peace, accepted the dangerous alternative of convoking a zemski sobor, or national assembly, to which shall be referred the question whether the war shall be prosecuted, and if so with what means. It is said that only with great reluctance did Nicholas II. consent to take this step, and as at the hour when we write the decree is not known to have been published it may be yet suppressed.

It is easy to understand why the war party, which, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Minister of War and the Minister of Marine, seconded by Mr. WITTE and even the Grand Duke VLADIMIR, was able to muster a large majority, opposes immediate negotiations for peace. The men who have exposed Russia to an unbroken series of disgraceful reverses naturally shrink from an act which would be tantamount to a confession of their incapacity, and the Czar himself cannot be expected to wish to figure in history, as the first ROMANOFF who bent the knee to a despised Asiatic Power. If peace must be sued for, they and he would like to shift the responsibility for the ignominious petition to the Russian people as a whole. Thus they would hope to merge their individual dishonor in the national shame.

There was also the question of ways and means. Mr. WITTE doubtless convinced the intelligent members of the council held at Tsarskoe-Selo that if the Government should continue to rely on foreign loans for the prosecution of the war it would steer straight toward bankruptcy. On the other hand, he could not deny that if pride should impel the Russian people to declare that they never would renounce their foothold on the Pacific, and should excite such an outburst of enthusiasm as MARIA THERESA in her extremity evoked from Hungarian magnates, there would be no difficulty about funds. Under the circumstartoes most of the council, more alive to their own immediate interests than to the ultimate fate of the autocratic system and the dynasty, seem to have pursued the very course recommended in 1789 by

national assembly.

When the States-General convened at Versailles more than a century and a half had passed since France had witnessed a meeting of the kind, and more than two centuries have elapsed since the last zemski sobor was summoned. In the composition of the latter, as of the former convention, there is much they must stick together. that is reassuring to the partizans of absolute government. It doubtless is argued in Russia to-day, as it was in France in 1789, that a stream cannot rise higher than its source, and that an assembly made up of delegates from provincial councils may be trusted to share the preconceptions and accept the limitations of the parent bodies. The composition of the new zemski sobor will be defined, of course, in the Czar's decree, but we take for granted that it will be modeled on that of preceding assemblies of the same name, ruler's interest. That is to say, the outset into three or more orders, which, as was originally the case with the French | the public as it is of the police. States-General, will be expected to vote separately.

If, however, the example of the zemstvos or provincial councils be followed, the three orders, though representing different classes of the population, will vote together. A zemstvo-the term is applicable alike to a provincial council and to the council of a district or smaller administrative unit-consists of three kinds of delegates. First, landed proprietors, all nobles possessing more than 590 acres having a right to vote, while delegates are sent by the remainder along with delegates from the clergy in their capacity of land owners; secondly, representatives of the merchants, artisans and urban population: lastly, representatives of the peasants, who are indirectly chosen by the communal authorities. As a rule, precautions are taken to assure the numerical inferiority of the last named class of delegates to

the aggregate of the two other classes. Until recently it has generally proved practicable for the Minister of the Interior to control these local assemblies by applying the maxim, Divide and rule. Moreover, theoretically the representative of the central government is clothed with the power to annul the decisions of the zemstvos, a power often exercised in practise. We can see then how, assuming that a zemski sobor, like its model the zemstvo, would be split shortsighted champions of the autocracy might believe that they could summon such a national assembly with impunity, and make of it a catspaw.

Thus reasoned the councilors Louis XVI, when, after much hesitation, they resolved to call together the States-General. We know what came of that momentous decision. To those familiar with the history of zemski sobors the experiment which NICHOLAS II. is now inclined to make seems even more portentous. It was one of those assemblies that turned its back upon the Czar then reigning and bestowed the imperial crown upon MICHAEL ROMANOFF, a youth of sixteen, who had no title, except his father's virtues, to the throne. A national convention recognized as possessing the authority to found a dynasty might also, it would seem, depose one.

The Improved Condition of the Canal Zone

The last report of the chief sanitary health conditions are better than at any time since the occupation of that territory, and are steadily improving.

per thousand for the year, and a death rate of not quite 15 in each thousand for the same period of time. This report compares favorably with similar statistics for laborers in any part of the United tions which prevailed during the period of French construction. When the French came on the scene, in 1881, their death rate was more than 66 in a thousand. The rate of mortality under the present administration is 132 for a year, while as 620. In other words there have been saved, as compared with the De Lesseps period, 2,238 men from the sick list and

488 lives of employees. The yellow fever situation during the month has been equally encouraging. There has been a steady decline; in January there were 19 cases, in February 14, and in March 11. If the death rate from this pernicious disease is maintained for men employed, the ratio of mortality from yellow fever will be less than one in every thousand. The French lost 24

in every thousand from this malady. This excellent report reflects great credit upon Col. Gorgas and his staff, who are now laboring under fewer embarrassments than at any time since the organization of the first commission. The President and the Secretary of War have shown a proper appreciation of the labors of the sanitary commission, and there is little doubt that Governor MAGOON will support his sanitary chief and give him the freest hand possible.

Police Lawlessness.

At bottom most of the difficulty of managing the Police Department of New York springs from the ingrained belief of some policemen that they are a privileged class. The neglect of the community to insist on the observance of the laws by the police has strengthened this opinion, and the responsibility for its continuance rests on the citizens as much as on the police.

Commissioner McADoo has done what he could to bring the men under him to an understanding of their subjection to the law, but the task is an exceedingly difficult one. If, as in the latest case of althe advisers of Louis XVI. as a means of | leged police brutality, the victim will not | shielding the State from insolvency and prosecute the man who assaulted him,

the dangerous expedient of calling a convinced that an outrage has been committed, wants the matter hushed up, the Commissioner is almost helpless. Any investigation he might undertake would be hampered seriously, if not thwarted absolutely, by the unwillingness of all hands to tell the facts-the victim because of the fear of future persecution, the police because of the false notion that

Usually the victims of such assaults are not powerful or well known persons. They fear the police, and dare not proceed against them. No strong public sentiment backs them up when they do make complaints or sustains them when they feel the results of persecution. Therefore complaints are not pressed, and each unpunished outrage adds to the conviction of the police that they are immune from prosecution.

Neither Commissioner McADOO nor any other man can put a stop to police abuses until the citizens generally demand it. which evidently were conceived in the In this, as in all other matters of administration, the citizens get what they will national assembly may be divided at the put up with, and nothing better; and police lawlessness is as much the fault of

A Greek Play at Philadelphia.

On the evening of the 22d of May last the "Œdipus at Colonus" of SOPHOCLES was acted by students of the Roman Catholic St. Joseph's College in the auditorium of the institution in Philadelphia. We have received the program of the performance, together with an explanation of the reasons for giving the production. It is a handsome pamphlet containing the Greek text of the tragedy, with a translation into English. This translation, made by the sophomore class of the college, incidentally to their study of "Œdipus at Colonus" as a part of their curriculum, with the assistance of their professor, is creditable both to their understanding of the Greek and their facility in graceful English ex-

pression. The production of the play, therefore, involved hard and long continued work. The difficult task of providing a suitable musical setting, assigned to Prof. FRANCIS O'BRIEN, the director of music at the Church of the Gesu at Philadelphia, was performed most satisfactorily, and the prelude music and also the choral chants were his original work. It all proved singularly effective.

The striking feature of the presentation at Philadelphia was that it owed its inception to the classical enthusiasm of a up by class interests and qualified to priest, the Rev. Cornelius J. Gillespie render only advisory, not final, decisions, of the Society of Jesus, the president of St. Joseph's College, and to the encouragement given to him by the Archbishop and the Bishop of Philadelphia and about one hundred and fifty other Roman Catholic clergymen, who acted as "patrons" of the performance. This expressed not merely and generally liberality concerning the theater, but it also showed particularly the broadmindedness which love of classical art and scholarship breeds for "(Edipus at Colonus" is the play of SOPHOCLES in which the merciless Greek fatalism is most unrelieved by any sentiment akin to the Christian.

The performance of the tragedy by the students of St. Joseph's was on a high plane of artistic merit, and in that respect bore comparison with the production of the "Œdipus Rex" of SOPHocles at Harvard University twenty years ago.

Miles and Massachusetts.

Lieut.-Gen. NELSON APPLETON MILES. most gorgeous soldier of modern times, is a native of Westminster, Mass., and officer of the Canal Zone, dated April 21, his military career began in 1861 when he 1905, is full of encouragement. The abandoned "mercantile pursuits"—that is, clerking-to become a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts infantry. A brave, devoted soldier, too For the month of March, with 9,000 many persons forget his honorable record employees on the rolls, there were only and remember only the peculiarities that 153 sick in the hospitals and 11 deaths, in later years have overshadowed his This implies an average sick rate of 17 earlier services to his country. Now he wants to run for Governor of his native State

Last year Gen. MILES made an active campaign for the Prohibitionist and Democratic nominations for President. States, and is far superior to the condi- His literary bureau promised to carry practically as many States for the party nominating him as THEODORE ROOSEveiл afterward won for the Republicans. Disappointed by the national conventions of these two parties, Gen. MILES accepted appointment as military adviser to Govfor the same number of employees under | ernor WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS, but refused French control the figures ran as high to become Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, preferring a position that carried no salary. When the Alexander-Hyde trouble in the Equitable Life Assurance Society began, Gen. MILES was one of those "mentioned" to succeed Mr. ALEXANDER as president of that organization. This, and his recommendation that the Massachusetts militia be clothed in Continental uniforms, kept him from falling into obscurity during the earlier a year with an average force of 5,000 half of the present year, and now he finds a further opportunity in Governor Douglas's announcement that he will

not be a candidate for renomination. Chairman JOHN J. FLAHERTY of the Democratic State Committee says that Gen. MILES is "the people's ideal, almost." Whatever an "almost" ideal may lack to meet the people's demand he should be able to make up in five months, the time that will elapse before election. Gen. MILES will make an active campaign. If he gets the nomination, while he may not be able to spend as much money as Governor DougLas did, he would canvass the State thoroughly, and even in Republican Massachusetts "the people's ideal, almost" should be able to win the elec-

tion: or at least-almost.

Several recent arrests of "fortune tellers" and astrologers call attention to the lenity of New York lawmakers of half a century or more ago toward the soothsayers. At that time, however, the legislators had little patience with offenders who compounded or prescribed drugs or essences when not qualiled to do so with safety to patients. To prescribe "while in a state of intoxication" any poisonous drug or medicine which might endanger the patient's life was made an offense punishable by imprisonment. ong the criminal offenses which New York formerly legislated against was "wilfully or maliciously to break, destroy, remove any milestone, mileboard or guide to have persuaded Nicholas II. to adopt and a Magistrate, after declaring himself pike." Navigating any boat or vessel for

gain and then "wilfully receiving so many OUR SHARE OF JAPAN'S TRADE. passengers or such quantity of other lading on board that she sinks or oversets" was

misdemeanor. An early New York statute declared that every person to whom an infant under the age of six years shall be confided for nursing" who "with intent to deceive the parent or guardian substitutes another child," is punishable by "imprisonment not exceed-ing seven years." These were the times, the memory of which is perpetuated by sensational novelists, of child stealing and

of changelings. A section of the old criminal code declared that "to bribe the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, member of the Legislature, Commissioner of the Land Office, Surveyor-General, Secretary of State or Attorney-General" was punishable by imprisonment not exceeding ten years and a fine not exceeding \$5,000. Racing, running or other trials of speed between horses or other animals, within one mile of the place where any court was sitting, was declared a misdemeanor, and voting more than once for the same candidate for the same office, or for different candidates for the same office in the same ward or town, was declared a

misdemeanor.

In the criminal laws of half a century ago to challenge another to fight a duel, to send or deliver such challenge, whether verbal or written, to accept, knowingly to carry, or to deliver such challenge, to be present at the fighting with deadly weapons as second, aid or surgeon, or to advise, countenance or assist such duel was a crime punishable by "imprisonment for a term not exceeding

even years." Posting another for not fighting a duel was a crime, too, but astrologers, sons of seventh sons, star gazers, palm readers and diviners and interpreters of dreams and omens enjoyed a pleasant toleration; of which they have legally been deprived in these days, as recent arrests show.

By all the canons of art JIMMY HOPE should have died with his boots on, at the hands of the law, while engaged in some Napoleonic crime. For so brilliant an operator to meet a prosaic death seems utterly unreasonable and unfitting. Among criminals there are grades, just as there are among honest men, and Hope was in the top rank when PAT SHEEDY induced him to reform. How good a mechanic he was the list of the vaults he cracked tells; and it is a pity that his genius was spent in fighting society instead of in its behalf.

On the hoardings not far from the Astor Library there are advertised theatrical performances in the German, Italian, Yiddish, Russian and, of course, English languages. But this polyglot list does not include all the varieties of drama that New York offers. The Chinese theater does not advertise.

The Vice-President's great oration at Portland, Oregon, suffered some damage in course of telegraphic transmission. The wires represented him as saying: "The tragic events which are transpiring in the

Orient are deeply deplored by every lover of peace and humanity the world over." Of course, what Mr. FAIRBANKS said was

that tragic events were perspiring in the Orient. So cautious a candidate for the Presidency would never be guilty of the outrage on the English language attributed to him in the telegraphed version.

is indeed doubtful if the decadence of the net, its loss of influence and of position, is connet with our system of Government.—Boston

The Cabinet is not an integral part of our system of Government. It is an afterthought, a convenience, an expedient for the relief of Chief Magistrates who are unable to decide everything themselves GEORGE WASHINGTON was the first President to call together the heads of the executive departments and to consult them as an advisory body. There was nothing in the Constitution requiring him so to do. The Cabinet is not mentioned in the Constitution. Mr. ROOSEVELT could abolish the Cabinet meeting, if he saw fit.

FOR A "PRESIDENT'S CUP."

Interesting Suggestion of Another Transatlantic Race Back to Sandy Hook. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer has followed with great interest the yacht race across the ocean, now finished. Eight American, two British and one German boat, eleven in all have contested for the cup given by his Imperial

Majesty the German Emperor.

The result has shown that in a trial of 3,000 miles across the sea, without restrictions as to hull, rig and size, scamanship and perhaps no small proportion of luck, have furnished a test far mor valuable than any competition of purely racing

Now that all the participants have arrived ou safely, after their gallant effort to the eastward for the Emperor's cup and added prizes, would it not be in order—and at probably no great expense to owners-for the American boats, and may we not hope also their sportsmanlike compatriots of the other nations, to race from the Lizard to Sandy Hook for the "President's Cup"? There is little doubt Mr. Roosevelt would t

only too glad to offer such a prize were the sug gestion properly made. NEW YORK, June 2.

Corea for the Coreans, Manchurla for the Chinese. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There was a remark in one of your editorials yesterday saying that the Island Empire may soon be-come a Continental Empire. Why so? Did Japan not declare at the beginning of the war that she fought Russia only in order to drive the Russians out of Manchuria, and thus preserve the integrity of China, in accordance with her alliance with England? Did Japan not assure us that she was not going to retain Corea after the war? What right has either of the beiligerents to retain either Manchuria or Corea or both? They do not belong to either of them. The simple fact that bot fighting nations selected those countries for their battleground does not give them a property right. It would be like two small boys walking along the street, each with a loaf of bread, a man along trying to take one loaf away, another man interfering, beating the other man off, and then walking off himself with both loaves.

Would it suit the American interests to have Japan retain Corea and Manchuria, thus become Continental neighbors of China, and finally crowd s out of the Chinese market? I believe expect a protest from the Powers should Japan try to retain Corea or Manchuria or both. NEW YORK, June 2.

A Temperance Lecture. From the Toronto Globe. The result of the battle is, in reality, the triumph

of sober Japan over whisky soaked Russia. It is the greatest temperance lecture ever delivered to the world, to nations and to individuals as well. What was proved on the wreck strewn Straits of Corea had already been proved in the destruc-tion of the Port Arthur squadron, in the running fight with the Vladivostok cruisers, in the reduction of an almost impregnable fortress, and in the land operations in Manchuria. It was in each case Japan against Russia, but it was more. It was

temperance against debauchery.

Japan's achievements on land and sea were not directed by men who had spent their days and nights in idleness and dissipation. They were the product of lives of strong, steadfast, sober deavor, the very opposite of what their enemy had

The lesson of the war is not for Russia alone.
is for every nation and for every individual is for every nation and for every individual who seeks stability and advancement. Great Britain's greatest danger to-day is the intemperance people. Intemperance and progress do not go to-gether. They are, as Sir Frederick Treves said the other day, hopelessly antagonistic. This emi nent authority made the statement that alcol drink, even in small quantities, absorbs human energy and minimizes the effort of the individual. Russia has learned this truth, but at a terribi cost. Let Great Britain profit from that lesson before it is too late.

We Are Her Best Customer and She Is a

Good Customer of Ours. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: By the following table we can see at once how great has been the increase in Japan's imports since 1884, and of our share therein as com-

round millions of dollars only: British Japan's Our \$1,000,000 \$11,000,000 \$1,000,000 . \$25,000,000 58,000,000 22,000,000 37,000,000 109,000,000 19,000,000 1904 185,000,000 29,000,000 Our increase of \$14,000,000 between 1894

and 1899 is remarkable compared with Great Britain's \$1,000,000 increase in the san years. As Great Britain began with \$11,000,-000 in 1884-five and one-half times our \$2, 000,000 quota-it is more than encouraging that our increase in the twenty years, 1884 to 1904, was \$27,000,000 against Great Britain's \$26,000,000 increase.

It is significant of Japan's commercial ad-

rance that her total imports multiplied nearly even and one-half times in the twenty years 000,000. A large share of Japan's imports being raw cotton, leather and other raw ma-terials, and articles partly manufactured, it is easy, by these increased import figures, to appreciate the great strides in manufacturing which the Chrysanthemum Empire

has made in the past twenty years.

American imports into Japan in 1904 chiefly consisted of: Mineral oils..... Flour
Raw cotton
Machinery
Iron and steel goods
Leather
Cotton manufactures

These items are followed by wheat, other cereals, canned provisions, cars and carriages, leaf tobacco and coal, in the order named, the last five, says the Bureau of Statistics, showing figures below \$1,000,000. A mere glance at that list shows how valuable Japan's trade is to American industries

generally.

About 77 per cent. of Japan's imports are from Great Britain, British India, the United States, China and Germany, in the order named. The proportions are: Great Britain, 20.2 per cent.: British India (including Straits Settlements), 19 per cent. United States, 15.7 per cent.: China, 14.8 per cent, and Germany, 7.7 per cent. of Japan's total imports.

Japan's exports in 1904 amounted to \$159,

United St			2 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			\$50,423
China						33,857
France						18.087
Hongkon	£					14.024
Corea	12.00					10,154 8,787
Great Br	tain	*****	er meren			6.011
Italy						
Here	we se	e how	valua	ble ou	r tr	ade is

Japan, our purchases being one-third of her total exports.

We are Japan's best customer, and Japan is a good customer of ours. The combina-

We are Japan's best customer, and Japan is a good customer of ours. The combination is ideal, and has practically all the effect of a treaty of reciprocity between us, and that in spite of the fact that both have protective tariffs. This result proves that neither treaties of reciprocity nor tariff revision are needed to build up our foreign commerce. Quality and prices of goods and demand, both ways, regulate all that.

A closer examination of Japan's exports for twenty years brings out the fact that her exports to the United States have increased at a rate far in excess of her exports to either of the leading European countries. See the figures:

There is a value to Japan in those figures of our share of her exports—\$39,000,000 increase in twenty years—worth more to her than her trade connection with any other country in the world. country in the world.

And what did we buy of Japan in 1904?

Here is the list: Raw slik and waste..... Mats and matting..... Porcelain and earthenware.

gear.

Great Britain has its valuable political treaty with Japan, while Japan has a mutually increasing commercial relation with us, which, in the long run, will probably be of more value in the coming development

of more value in the of Japanese commerce.

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, June 2.

The Religious Revival in Schenectady TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The busiest hour of the busiest afternoon of a busy week in a busy city, and a large church thronged with men and women to hear the plain Gospel preached in a graphic but plain way, is the report the Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson of London can make of his opening meeting in this city this afternoon. Long befor the meeting the First Dutch Reformed Church was It had been preceded by a conference and

prayer meeting of the ministers and business men The large congregation sang "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus" and "Tell Me the Old, Old Story," with such earnestness that they sounded like trumpet calls to battle for Christ, against the hordes of indifference and sin. "This," said Dr.

Dawson, "is the day of Pentecost, if we only knew it." He is not by any means what is commonly understood by "evangelist," but is the pastor of one of the largest churches in London, situated in one of its best residence sections.

At this moment people are pouring into the First Presbyterian Curch for Dr. Dawson's second meeting. The spacious building will not be nearly large enough. The president of Union College is presiding. On Friday afternoon will be the third eting, and the fourth and last on that evening On Friday morning Dr. Dawson meets the Schenec tady Ministerial Association and an influential mittee of the business men of the city for con

From here he goes to Washington for several meetings and then to London, returning to the United States, it is hoped, early in the coming fall. SCHENECTADY, June 1. OLD DORP.

Is It Worth While to Be a First-Class Power? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The great nations, when at war, seem to regard with the greatest dread that particular defeat which strikes the hour of their fall from the position of a Power of the first class to that of a Power of the second class. Leaving military and naval prestige ou of the question, is there any material advantage may I ask, in being a Power of the first clas Isn't the sentiment the illusionary and unprofit-able one of pride—and nothing more? Please ex-TUXEDO PARE, June 2.

The Greatest of Anti-Graft Victories. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Ballard says Togo's victory was due to the school book behind the gun, but are we sure that the school book alone teaches anti-graft? China suffers worse from graft than Russia seriously explain the purity of character in Japan which has led up to this biggest of all anti-graft victories that the world has ever seen. NEW YORK, June 2.

Rojestvensky at Sasobo Ah. Japanese hospital nurse. Ere you fetch me some more consommé Ere you vanish again Will you kindly explain Just what was the game Saturday? Soon after I entered that strait So softly and quite on the sly Did a big lunar chunk Fall downward kerplunk, Or the earth hand me one in the eye? Elucidate this, Quaint Japanese miss

Ah, motion me not to be still, This stience I cannot endure Why have such a crush on whispering "Hush!" and taking my temperature? Explaini—When I entered that strait Between that collection of isles, Oh, what was the thing That, sounding like "Bing! Projected me ninety-two miles? Fair Japanese dame.

Ah, why did I circle the globe A-courting sensational deeds. And wherefore, Ah, mel Did I leave the North Sea And the brand of torpedoes it breeds When I think of the Tsu Shima Strait I'm taken with serious chills. Ah, why am I here taking pills?

THOMAS R. YBARRA.

LAKE MOHONK PLATFORM.

President Roosevelt Commended for His Efforts to Promote Arbitration. LAKE MOHONK, June 2 .- A platform of principles setting forth the achievements and purposes of the international arbitration movement was adopted in to-day's session of the conference on in-

ternational arbitration. The platform expresses its gratification over the advance made in the cause of the pacific settlement of disputes between nations during the past year and points out that the Hague convention commands increasing confidence between civilized peoples, and that its purpose and scope are better understood. The settlement of the North Sea inci-

dent is cited, and confidence is expressed that the tribunal will become of increasing importance in maintaining the peace of the world. On President Roosevelt's efforts to promote peace the platform says: forts to promote peace the platform says:

We are highly gratified with the efforts
of President Roosevelt in promoting the
causes of international peace and justice,
and we rejoice in his call for a second conference at The Hague. We confidently expect that any questions of international law
that are now vague or undetermined will
there find wise solution. We also hope that
the conference will frame a general treaty
of arbitration that may more effectively
meet the requirements of the situation than
any special treaties yet proposed have done,

meet the requirements of the situation than any special treaties yet proposed have done, and we will be gratified if the definite and elastic acceptance of matters of national honor and of "vital interests" shall be substantially modified.

We earnestly hope that if such a treaty is proposed the treaty making authorities of our government will speedly effect its enactment for this country. We view the treaty now in force between the kingdoms of Denmark and the Netherlands to submit all their difficulties to arbitration as presenting the ideal toward which we are moving.

An international parliament with at

An international parliament with at least advisory powers as a necessary agency for universal peace is recommended, but it is not deemed expedient for this conferis not deemed expedient for this conference to pass any judgment upon the plans of organization. The work of the Interparliamentary Union is commended, especially the efficiency of the American group of its membership.

On the manner of enforcing an arbitral award the platform says:

"We believe that the decrees of the international court will be best enforced by the power of public sentiment and by

by the power of public sentiment and by the fear of the loss of world respect on the part of any nation against whom an award may be made."

may be made."

Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger of New York said that it was proposed to appropriate \$5,000,000 for a new national military school, but if \$1,000,000 could be expended in impressing upon the youth of the country the wastefulness, the sinfulness and the uselessness of war a far better result would be attained.

be attained. Brief addresses of greeting were made by Dr. H. Chirug of Russia, Count De La Rocca of France and Dr. José De J. Paul

GONE TO SEE HIGGINS. Brooklyn Republican Statesmen in Albany

-May Boom Dady. A delegation of important Republican statesmen in Brooklyn, including former Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Col. Michael J. Dady, Jacob Brenner, John E. Smith and Senators Cooper, Drescher and Gardner and Assemblyman Dowling went to Albany yesterday to see Gov. Higgins in relation to some bills still awaiting action

He will be urged to sign the bill creating two new Municipal Court districts, one in Brownsville and one in Flatbush, as well as a couple of other bills, which have been already indorsed by the organization. It is also surmised that Mr. Woodruff will tell the Governor that the appointment of Col. Dady to one of the prospective new places on the State Railroad Commission would prove highly satisfactory to the rank and file of the party in Kings county as well as to the managers.

Let Japan Alone.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To the concert of nations" which robbed Japan of the fruits of her victory over China is due the When China ceded Japan a part of southern Manchuria she paid only a fair indemnity. Within a week several European Powers unfairly forced Japan to cede back that territory, and did not object to the grant by China

of a lease to Russia. The determination of Russia to occupy indefinitely and to fertify Manchuria was a menace to Japan that demanded from Japan a righteous war that has been phenomenally successful at every stage, and has culminated in the most wonderful naval victory ever

known. The ability in statesmanship and in war fare shown by the Japanese dwarfs into insignificance any proof of those qualities shown in our day by any Europeans. It would be presumptuous for such person to advise or to meddle with the very great men of Japan. The blunderous crime that

cheated Japan ten years ago ought not to be repeated: indeed. I believe it cannot be repeated, for Japan cannot now be either overawed or hoodwinked. She won the victory; let none presume to interfere a second time.

To-day Japan divides the primacy of power with only two or three nations. Her moderition in demand can be safely inferred from the wisdom she has shown in all her actions inder her Constitution of 1868. Understanding the Eastern question better than any other Power, she can be trusted to

act with greater wisdom than those shortsighted Powers whose conduct of ten years ago made it certain that the present war would come. The whole conduct of Japan shows the very sublimity of patriotism, and I am well per-

suaded that to the Japanization of Corea southern Manchuria her amazing energies vill be given for at least a generation. Let Japan settle the terms of peace with-NEW YORK, June 2.

Foreign Contract Opportunities Electric works are projected in Austria Hungary at Debant, near Lienz, Tyrol, to cost \$105,000; at Bad Ischl, to cost \$52,000; and at Zizkow, to cost

Two iron bridges will be contracted for in Buenos yres by the Direccion General de Contabilidad. A funicular rallway up the Schmittenhöhe is to be built by Herr von Meinong of Innsbruck. The tramways of Porto Alegre, Brazil, are to be

Waldbruck to Grödnerthal, by the municipality of

The Government of Bolivia will build a railroad from Villeta to the Magdalena River. Electric traction is to be installed on the Matariet Railroad by the Egyptian Government, which will also construct a railroad from Cairo to the Matariel There is a reawakening in Egypt in various lines of progress and activity.

New quays with modern mechanical equipmen are to be constructed in the harbor of Havana. Electric tramways are to be built at Hanan, near Frankfort, Germany. Several of the lines will run to smaller nearby towns. Chile has granted a concession to engineer Jorge

J. Heinsler of Santiago, for a seventy-five mile railroad from Yate, Chile, to Valle Nuevo, Argen-tina. The cost is estimated at \$3,000,000. Frankfort municipality, says American Consul General Guenther of that city, will build a medical academy and hospital to cost \$882,000.

The municipality of Vlaardingen, Netherlands, ntends putting in a system of electric tramways. Mr. T. Schotel of Rotterdam can give particulars of the steam railroad projected to connect Tiel wit Culemborg.

Cast iron water and gas pipes are wanted by the

municipality of Nijmwegen, Netherlands.

Electric traction is decided on for the tramway lines from Murcla to Palmar, and electric lighting lines from Murcia to Palmar, and electric lighting for the city of Baeza, both in Spain.

Pour locomotives and forty-eight freight and passenger cars are wanted for the narrow gage faliroad to connect Malaga with Coin, in Spain. Apply to the Direction General de Obras Publicas, in Madrid.

Our utilization of Niagara for electric energy is to be rivaled by the utilization of the Falis of the Rhine for a similar purpose. The Governments of the Republic of Switzeriand and the Grand Duchy of Baden will grant the concession to the cable works of Velten & Guillaume. Mühlhelm near Cologne, and to the Swiss Flectrical Company of Berne, Switzerland. The works will be gigantic.

GROUT WHACKS AT CASSIDY. Thinks Queens Vamps Need Investigation

and Holds Up Appropriation. Comptroller Grout spoke his mind freely at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate on the conditions which prevail in the volunteer fire department in Queens the borough presided over by Joseph Cassidy. A request was sent to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of \$19,500 for new hose for the volunteer companies. Deputy Fire Commissioner Churchill urged that new hose was needed, but Mr. Grout said that he would not vote for the appropriation

> conditions in Queens. "Do you know what those volunteer companies do with the money they get from the city?" he asked Mr. Churchill.

until his department had investigated the

"They pay men to look after the houses," began Mr. Cassidy. "I did not ask you," Mr. Grout interrupted. "I asked the Fire Commissioner." "They refuse to render any account,"

Mr. Churchill replied. "Well, I will not vote this amount until I am personally satisfied that the money is needed," said Mr. Grout. "A very serious abuse is being perpetrated by those volunteer firemen of Queens. They are charging a very large initiation-\$100 or \$125-and are taking in as members men on the civil service rolls of the city in order that those men may use the veteran fireman dodge to secure promotion and the other exemptions due to such veterans."

"Do you know that as a fact?" demanded Mr. Cassidy. "Yes," replied the Comptroller, "I know

t to be so, and I do not see how the Borough President can help knowing it." Mr. Cassidy did not reply. The resolution vas referred, while a similar resolution to appropriate \$29,250 for fire department purposes in Richmond was adopted.

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF.

Convention of Merchants in Bremen Would Continue the Favored Nation Clause.

WASHINGTON, June 2 .- According to report made to the State Department by Richard Guenther, United States Consul-General at Frankfort, Germany, there is prevailing opinion among the merchants of Bremen, at least, that the "most favored nation clause" with transoceanic countries be continued, or else the export trade and manufacturing interests may suffer severely. Practically nothing is being done here to secure an arrangement with Germany for either a continuation of the present tariff, or for a new treaty. It will probably not be until next fall that any definite action will be taken. Then the matter may be put to Congress. Government officers are inclined to view the situation with considerable alarm, and most of believe that Germany is in earnest in her intentions to end the present arrangement with the United States at the date of its

expiration, March, 1906. In Germany, according to Mr. Guenther, the new commercial treaties, which have just been signed between that country and seven others are not altogether popular. The Association of Saxon Manufacturers recently sent out to its members letters of inquiry as to their opinion of the new treaties. Of the 357 firms which have answered only 9 expect favorable results from the treaties, 97 think that the present conditions will not be affected, and 251 believe that the arrort trade will be seriously inthat the export trade will be seriously in-jured and to some countries will become almost impossible.

Whether or not these statistics, showing as they do the feelings of the manufacturers of the German Empire who are most afor the German Empire who are most affected by the treaties, will change the intentions of the Government toward the United States is a matter of conjecture. The Agrarians, the dominant political body, insist that the arrangement with the United States, the most favored nation clause, be ended. In speaking of the action of the convention of merchants at Bremen, in declaring in favor of the continuance of the most favored nation clause, Mr. Guenther

"The convention of merchants at Bremen has declared in favor of continuing the 'most favored nation clause' with transoceanic countries, as otherwise tariff wars might ensue which would injure Germany's shipping interests, her manufacturing and export trade, and give her competitors great advantage in foreign markets, which, once lost, are hard to regain."

GEN. MILES EXPLAINS. Says He Never Recommended Colonial

Uniform for Militia. BOSTON, June 2.-Gen. Miles sent for he State House reporters to-day and ordering them to stand at "attention" he delivered the following interview:

"I wish, in the first place, to reply to the suggestion that the uniform which I adopted for myself was gorgeous and extravagant. As commanding General of the Army I had the right to prescribe the uniform which I should wear. I revived the simple uniform prescribed by Major-Gen. McComb inithe year in which I was born, 1839, discarding the elaborate aiguilettes worn by Sheridan and the gaudy epaulets worn by Schofield, Sherman and Grant. I did adopt the coat of arms of the United States on the shoulder knots, as I believed the motto, "E Pluribus Unum," to be particularly cuitable for an officer of the United ticularly suitable for an officer of the United

States.
"In regard to the statement that I have always been supplied with a bathtub and other similar extravagances when travelother sumiar extravagances when traveling or engaged in military duty. I would say that I never carried anything heavier than a bundle of two and a half pounds, which could be strapped to the saddle, this consisting of a small rubber bathtub which could be used in any camp.

"Another deliberate falsehood was to the effect that I asked Mr. Roosevelt to engage."

effect that I asked Mr. Roosevelt to engage with me in a scheme whereby I was to run on the ticket of the office of Vice-President This is utterly untrue.

"In regard to the statement that I have tried to change the uniform of the Massa-chusetts militia, I have made no recommendation concerning the colonial uniform for the militia, though I realize that there is a sacredness about the flag and uniform worn by our fathers when they were estab-lishing the nation. I believe the uniform should be of that character that the men would be proud to wear it, rather than a garb which is suitable for the rough element of the country. However, if I have any recommendation of this sort to make I will do it in official form."

STUNTS FOR M'ADOO.

Would Be Cop Lifts 1.400 Pounds in Civil Service Test.

Commissioner McAdoo paid a flying visit to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday, at noon, to look over the 150 applicants for policemen who were undergoing their physical tests in the basement. When the Commissioner arrived the men were going through what is known as the first jump. They are required on this test to jump over a bar 4 feet 4 inches high. Only nine failed to clear it.

The Commissioner's attention was at-tracted by one fellow who was jumping through a hoop.
"That's quite a stunt," remarked Mr.

"That's quite a McAdoo.

"Oh, this is dead easy, Mr. Commissioner."

"Oh, the applicant. "I was with Buffale Another big fellow who attracted attention was quietly lifting a 1,400 pound weight, over in a corner by himself.

Asked what he thought of the test the

Commissioner said:
"I came here especially to see this test, and I am satisfied that it is thorough. The men are a fine lot, too."

At St. Helena.

Napoleon was sojourning at St. Helena. 'If Charles Jerome is to be Secretary of the Navy," e murmured, "why doesn't he send along a ship."
Herewith he gloomly reflected on the ingrail tude of relatives.